NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICER, W. CORNER OF PULTON AND MASSAU STS.

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YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Irving Place.—Italian Oners.— NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE STREET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 844 Broadway.—HANDY AND LAURA KEENE'S THEATER, Broadway .- PANCHOL WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WIZARD'S TEN

MEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-DAY IN PARIS BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. - DREAM SPECTRE-FE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Bast Baow-Com. Not - Laving Whale, &c., at all hours. --MARRIED RAKE-YOUR LIPE'S IN DANGER. BRYANT MINSTREL Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 441 Broadway.-Songs. NATIONAL THRATER AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.-Songs. DANCES, BURLES, DES. 10.

GAIPTIES COVORRT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRIWING PROPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery. - SONGS, DANCES, BORLBAUDER, 2G. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

Open daily from 10 A. M. off 10 P. M.

ATUTA BUM, Describen. - Hooley's Mineralls in Ethio-

New York, Saturday, June 14, 1862,

THE SITUATION.

Nothing of interest from General McClettan beadquarters was received yesterday at the War Department. Everything was reported quiet in the Shenandoah valley. From the West there is nothing newer than the despatches from General Halleck, dated on Thursday, the 12th, in which he states that spies and deserters from Beau regard's army represent the whole force to be greatly disorganized. Several of the regiments had mutinied, and refused to serve any longer, as their term of enlistment had expired. These troops had accordingly been disarmed, and numbers of them shot for mutiny. A large amount of valuable stores had been de stroyed by the retreating rebels. Locomotives and cars in a half consumed state have been found at various points, all showing that the enemy had made a precipitate flight. The whole country south of Corinth has been completely devastated by the rebels, to such an extent that the population are in a starving condition.

The growth of Union sentiment in New Orleans could not be more strongly manifested than by the extracts which we give to-day from the papers published in that city. The Delta openly dees the friends of secession, and backs up the action of General Butler, while the Bee, which was previously suppressed by the General for its advocacy of cotton burning, has reappeared with an apology and explanation, assuring General Butler that it never intended to recommend the destruction of the crops of the Southern people. Upon this assurance the Commanding General has per-

The latest reports from the rebel States to Paris which we received by recent arrivals, seem calculated to prepare the European mind for the news of ment of Richmond by the Confederate

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill appropriating \$150,000 for certain post routes was passed. The bill providing for the oath of allegiance to be taken in certain cases was taken up, and laid over till to-day. A bill to carry into effect the new treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade was reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill provides for the appointment of United ers at mixed courts at New York, Sierra Leone and Cape of Good Hope; each of the three Judges to receive \$2,500 per annum; also, for annum and the others \$2,000 each; also, for the clerk of the court at New York to The House bill prescribing a new oath of office was discussed, but without coming to a vote on it, was laid aside, and the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. The appropriations for the Naval Academy, temporarily located at Newport, R. I., and for repairs to the Academy buildings at Annapolis, Md., were, after considerable debate, sdopted, thus indicating that the Academy will again be restored to Annapolis. As amendmen shing the spirit ration in the navy on and after the 1st of November next, and allowing a commutation of five cents per day therefor, was adopted. Pending an amendment that minors, not under eighteen years of age, may be enlisted in the navy without the consent of their parents, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for raising sunken war vessels, was passed. The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the officers and crew of the Cumberland, for their gallantry in the contest with the Merrimac, was adopted. The Committee on Foreign Affairs made a report that no exigency seems to exist to require the interposition of the government in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland The bills to secure more prompt payment of offi-cers and volunteers, and adding forty surgeons and one hundred and twenty assistant surgeons to the army medical corps, was passed; also the bills in-demaifying the citizens of Delaware for war exes, and prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors serving in United States courts. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

MISCELLANBOUS NEWS.

Our European files by the Africa, contain some Interesting details of the telegraphic report from Halifax, already published in the HERALD. The most important of these reports are given to-day. Our correspondent in the Bahamas, dating at Massau, N. P., on the 9th of June, states that the that Generals Beauregard and Jackson were within twenty miles of Washington. There amons British steamer Orieta, with a cargo con.

traband of war destined for the rebel States. The Orieta and Bahama had been placed in charge of a Lieutenant of the British war steamer Bulldog, in consequence, as was supposed, of repre-sentations made to the Governor by the United States Consul in Nassau. The Governor gets credit for his impartial executive neutrality. Articl s of consumption had advanced in price in con-sequence of the war in America. The island was healthy. An abundant fruit crop was expected. The rainy season had just set in. There were very large shipments of pine applesand turtle from the islands for the American market.

General Prim, Count de Reus, was entertained very handsomely last night at Delmonico's new restaurant, by his countrymen resident in this city. Nearly all the foreign ambassadors and consuls were present, Spanish America being particu larly well represented. We devote a large space in to-day's paper to a full account of the sayings, doings, decorations, &c., &c., on this occasion, which must have been a particularly gratifying one to the distinguished gentleman who was the recipient of a hospitality he well deserves at the els of his admirers. We understand he leaves to-day in the Ulloa for Lisbon.

The steamer Empress left St. Louis on the 12th inst., well loaded with provisions for the starving nhabitants in and around Corinth, Mississipp While the husbands and fathers of these famishin people are in the rebel ranks, fighting against the Union, the loyal people are feeding their wives and children.

The Charleston Courier says that men in high official positions in the South are at present eagaged in a crusade against Jeff. Davis, and are calling for a convention of the Confederate States to depose the rebel President and put a military dictator in his place.

The news of the assassination of Gov. Johnson s a secession falsehood. The despatch announcing the murder was dated at Augusta, Georgia, on the 7th inst., and our dates from Nashville are to the 10th. No doubt there are thousands of rebel savages in the South, among whom may be counted a man named Daniel, editor of the Richmond Examiner, who would rejoice over such an act of

Parson Brownlow has been subporned as a witness before the Senate, to give evidence on the impeachment trial of Judge W. H. Humphreys, of the United States District Court of Tennessee.

The stock market was extremely active and buoyant yesterday. All descriptions advanced considerably, the favorites of the day being New York Central and the Western railway shares. The market closed unsettled. Money was abundant at 3 per cent on call. Exchange o 116%, and gold to 105% a %. Pemand notes sold at 103 4.

the feeling was tame. Spinners, having recently purchased at the government sales and from the trade, were lots, crosing quiet at 31c. a 31 4c. Some persons in the trade contended that the Mamphis telegraphic despatch stating that application had been made to the Provest Marshal of that city to ship 6,000 bales, was liable to misconstruction. It was contended that the application was for the privilege to buy and to ship the quantity stated cantity stated was then in Memphis, or in its immediate vicinity and ready for shipment. Owing to a further decided advance in freights flour was heavy and fell of Sc. per barrel, and, in some cases, 10c. Wheat was in-fluenced by the same cause, and fell off 2c. per bushel. Corn was also lower and declined 2: per bushel; old Western mixed closed at 51c. a 52½c., in store and de livered. Pork was lower, but more active at the concee. sion; mess sold at \$10 87% a \$11 12%, and prime at \$9 a \$9 12½. Sugars were less active, while prices were about the same, with sales of 600 hhds. and 200 boxes. about the same, with sales of 600 nads. and according to the Coffee was quiet and no sales of moment reported. Freights decidedly higher; to Liverpool, wheat, in bulk and bars, was taken at 91/d. and 10d., and corn, 91/d., in hips' bags; and flour at 2s. 3d. a 2s. 6d.; to London, four was engaged at 2s. 9d. a 3s.

The News from Mexico-What Will Na-

The news from Mexico in our columns yesterday and to-day is of the highest importance. It fully confirms our previous advices of the total overthrow of the French arms, after a bloody contest of two days, and that the whole country is rising to drive back the invaders. The moral and political effect of this disaster to Napoleon will be very great, both in France and throughout Europe. French armies are not accustomed to be beaten in modern times, and the nation with writhe under the blow. Napoleon bimself sity of doing something speedily to efface it. In Algeria, in the Crimea, in China, in Italy, everywhere, the French flag has been borne triumphant in the battle and the breeze, and now it is trailed in the dust on the plains o Mexico by troops that Europeans are accustomed to despise.

Will the French people patiently bear the humiliation? Can Napoleon afford to sustain a reverse which blots out the prestige of invincibility won for the arms of France? Will not his enemy, the church and the Bourbons, take advantage of it to fan the flame of popular discontent, and to sow the seeds of disaffection in the army, which may soon ripen into a crop of open revolt? As long as the army stands by him he is safe. But to leave the defeat in Mexico unavenged is something that the army will not brook. Then Napoleon's colonization scheme in Mexico, the acquisition of the gold mines of Sonora, and the exchange of a Mexican crown for an Austrian prince, in return for the cession of Venetia to Victor Emanuel, will become visions scattered to the four winds of heaven by stern r cality.

Under these embarrassing circumstances what will Napoleon do? He must do one of two things. He must fit out another expedition of at least fifty thousand men, and he must constantly keep the invading army at that figure by large reinforcements, to make allowance for loss in battle, and the far greater loss by disease. It required sixty thousand men from the United States to capture Mexico, though the two countries are contiguous, and though Americans can stand a Mexican climate far better than Europeans, and though the cause of the war was a dispute about a mere boundary line; whereas the object of the French expedition is to subvert the independence of Mexico, change its form of government and force upon the throne a prince of foreign blood. It is needless to say that Mexicans would make a very different resistance against the latter from what they made for a doubtful boundary line. Then the military expedition must be accompanied by a powerful naval force to sustain it. in order to prevent reinforcements and supplies from being cut off by the foe. This would be attended with vast expense, more, in fact, than would be necessary for a more glorious war and one on a far larger scale in Europe. Then there is another difficulty in the way of any further prosecution of this war. The United States will only permit the invasion of Mexico under protest, and when our domes, tic troubles are settled, which Napoleon sees will now take but a very brief time, we would speedily undo all that the success of his

arms might have accomplished, and compel him

to go to war with us, or be baffled and humili-

he is aware that he must suffer a more severe defeat than he has experienced in Mexico. From the letter of Judge Rost, which we recently published, it is evident the Emperor of the French has a wholesome fear of the naval

power of the United States. The only other alternative left for him is to go to war with England, or Spain, or both, for reacherously deserting him in his Mexican campaign, and thus being indirectly the cause of his defeat. By a war with England, which would not cost him more than the conquest of Mexico, he could accomplish objects of infinitely greater grandeur and magnitude. He could avenge Waterloo, he could humble the hereditary enemy of France, and draw the remaining teeth out of the old British lion. His superiority in iron-clad vessels gives him the means of striking England a terrible blow. Having laid her low, he could do just as he pleased through out Europe. He would find no difficulty in cross ing the Pyrenees and punishing Spain for her perfidy—perhaps by annexing her to France, and thus fulfilling another dream of his uncle; while northward he recovered the Rhenish provinces from Prussia, and made the Alps and

the Rhine the boundary of his new empire. Here, then, is a scheme grander, more gloious and far more feasible than the conques of Mexico, and it will be healing salve for the wounded pride of his army. Will he embark in this great enterprise? We should not be surprised if he did, and a brief time may possibly confirm our impressions, and bring the most startling news from Europe that has reached these shores since the wars of the Emperor with Russia and Austria. That England's turn comes next for chastisement is set down in the programme which Napoleon believes it to be his destiny to carry out to the letter. The American continent is now convulsed with war; but the time is fast approaching when the scene shall be changed, and all Europe shall be its theatre.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WATERING PLACES .-The thermometer stood at eighty-five in the shade and in the coolest part of our office yesterday. We never get excited at the HERALD office, and, all our employes being persons of provoking coolness, we are justified in saying that the HERALD office is the coolest, as the Tribune office is the hottest, spot in the city. The thermometer, therefore, hints watering places and country residences very strongly. We have no doubt that after the Fourth of July there will be a regular stampede to the rural districts. Our advertising columns are already filled with notices of "Country Board," and all the watering places worth visiting are advertised there. So, while we advise all who can to leave for the country, we are able to tell them, also, where to go. A number of passengers from New Orleans

arrived by the first steamer from that city Yesterday a telegram informed us that the Provost Marshal at Memphis was besigged with applicants for passes to go North. Many of these people will be found at our watering places this summer. By the Fourth of July we shall capture Charleston, Mobile and Savannah; and it is of the utmost importance that gentlemanly provost marshals shall be appointed at these places, so that the inhabitants can come to our water ing places also. Sulphur springs will take the reason out of any secessionist. Let a rebel bathe at Long Branch, and he will be washed as white as wool, personally and politically. The Southern people were deprived of our watering places last year, and this almost bred a rebellion against the rebellion. General Magruder used to be a very gentlemanly man while at Newport; but as soon as he was blockaded at Yorktown, and had to drink secession whiskey instead of Newport wines, he deterio rated into a bad general and a worse swearer, Can any one deny that a visit to Newport would cure Magruder? Why, then, would not the same remedy cure other rebels? Therefore ruralizing is evidently a step towards reunion. Comfort and the Union, summer heats and secession, are inseparable. Henceforward, then, let the ordinary people of the North and the South exchange watering places for cannon balls, and display their military evolutions only in "Les Lanciers." The leaders of the rebellion, however, like Jeff. Davis, must be punished in another way, that will be a warning for all future time.

GIDEON WELLES .- A great deal has been said nd written against Gideon Welles. Many people have found fault with him and called him names. Some have assailed him because he wears a long, silvery beard, and is the handsomest old patriarch in the country. Others have objected to his two and a half per cent transactions with brother-in-law Morgan, as if the Scriptures did not call a man "worse than an infidel" who did not "previde for his own household." Others still have abused him because he would not resign when everybody wished bim to leave. Perhaps we have written omething of this sort ourselves before now. At any rate, Gideon Welles has at last done a good thing. He has written a letter to Congress about our navy, our future and the necessity of iron-clad vessels, which exceeds any document ever issued from the department over which he has control. This atones for a good many of the past shortcomings. Everyoody must now let Welles up for a little while. Until he does something ridiculous enough to counterbalance this letter, we, and all the rest of mankind, must "belong to Gide

THE ESCAPE OF STONEWALL JACKSON,-Thi famous rebel officer has thus far succeeded in escaping from the valley of Virginia, and carrying off about 2,500 prisoners of war along with his army. The plans of the government after the disaster to Banks' column; caused by the intrigues of the radicals in Congress, for the capture of Stonewall Jackson, returning from his Maryland expedition, were excellent. General Shields was to advance by the road from Front Royal through the Luray valley to the Mountain Gap, near Port Republic, where he was to intercept the forces of Jackson who might escape Fremont, and cut off the retreat of the remnant, while Fremont, with a larger body, was to secure the main force of the rebel eader. Shields' division had to march a longer distance by twelve miles than Fremont's, and over roads inferior to the turnpike of the valley, which was the line of Fremont's advance. General Shields, however, arrived at Port Republic so much sooner than Fremont that Stone wall Jackson, who kept Fremont amused with a comparatively insignificant rear guard, was able to pounce upon Shields and overpower his ated in the sight of his own people and all forces before Fremont was even in the Europe. In a collision with the United States him, much less to capture Jackson. forces before Fremont was even in time to assist

The Spanish General in New York-The

An interesting account will be found in our lumns this morning of the dinner given at Delmonico's last evening to the distinguished Spanish General, and of the speeches delivered on that occasion. Gen. Prim is too well known as one of the most enlightened and liberal of Spanish patriots to require any reference at this time to his brilliant antecedents. He came on a visit to our shores, after taking a bold and daring step, which none but a man of the most enlightened and liberal views would have, ventured upon on his own responsibility When he found that the French had the inten tion of marching upon Mexico to subdue a people, to crush their nationality, and to impose a foreign prince as a monarch over them, by annihilating their republican liberties, he boldly and at once refused to lend his aid to such despotic views, and left the French alone to pursue the ignominious tener of their way. We are happy to learn that the government and people of Spain have since approved of the course he pursued, and have sanctioned his conduct in cutting loose from an alliance which manifested such treachery against popular institutions.

Such is the hero who was honored with the grand reception recorded in our columns of today, and few, if any, have been more deserving of such homage. General Prim came to our shores with a mind well prepared to do justice to our country and nation, and capable of understanding the vital character of the grand contest in which we are engaged. He felt, in common with every lover of the Union, and every friend to liberty and progress throughout the world, that it was the great battle of democratic against aristocratic princi. ples, in which the future hopes of mankind for liberty and popular institutions were at stake

With such great and enlarged views, and also with a military eye and martial experience, he hastened, immediately after his arrival on our shores, to visit the scene of warfare and examine the condition of our army in front of the rebel capital. We that the General, who, it will be con-ceded by all, is the best of judges in such matters, has expressed himself privately among his friends in the most enthusiastic manner in praise of our troops, and in admiration of General McClellan, who commands them. He gives it as his opinion that the man who has shown himself capable of leading so large an army, from the trenches before Yorktown, through so many difficulties, through such a wilderness country, after so many battles, routing the enemy on all points, after driving them out of so strong a place as Yorktown-and then who displays such a front of well prepared heroes, in such good condition, all eager and burning to snatch more victories from a malignant and vaunting foe-deserves to be accounted as a second Napoleon in all that relates to the art of war. Such testimony from

such a man is worth not a little. The speeches delivered on the occasion re ferred to will be found quite interesting and suggestive. It is to be regretted that Mr Seward, who had been expected, was not able to be present on this occasion. A toast had been prepared expressive of a wish for the re-establishment of the Union, to which no man could have better responded than Mr. Seward; but in consequence of his unavoidable absence it was omitted.

We refer to another part of our columns for the full comprehension of the many interesting views expressed by our Spanish visitors at this meeting, indicating an entirely new policy on the part of Old Spain towards the republics of the New World. This dinner party, taking the guests and speeches into consideration, has a significance of no little importance.

OUR CITY POST OFFICE.-On Thursday last, in an article upon our city Post Office, we stated that Postmaster Wakeman had adopted afterwards," as his rule in the discharge of old clerks and the appointment of applicants. Yesterday, however, we felt bound to take back this statement, as we were assured, upon the very best authority, that Mr. Wakeman's principles and practice just reversed this rule, and that his motto really was, qualifications first, politics afterwards." Our paper, with this correction, had hardly been printed before we were deluged by an army of Post Office clerks discharged by Mr. Wakeman, each bearing a certificate that he had served faithfully in the Post Office for five, eight, ten or twelve years, and each exhibiting to us, in addit on to this certificate, complimentary letters from heads of departments and the pecial Post Office Agent, showing that his discharge was caused not by lack of capacity or nonesty, but simply because of his democratic principles.

Now-although we say it who should not-we are the most charitable and benevolent, good natured and obliging personage in the newspaper world. We always state what we celleve to be facts. We always correct ourselves when we find ourselves to be wrong. Ve always correct our corrections when we discover that we have been humbugged. We thought we had done our duty when we made our first statement in regard to the removals. We cheerfully published our recond statement when we were assured that we were mistaken, and thought that we had done our duty again-We confess that now we are somewhat bothered what to do. We have seen the long ranks of discharged clerks-all fine looking fellowsextending, in a Post Office window queue, away from our editorial rooms to the nearest drinking (soda water) saloon. We have perused the certificates and letters. Mr. Wakeman, who is a very efficient man if the politicians would only let him alone, seems to be caught in a tight place by this multitudinous array of personal and documentary evidence. We shall wait until we hear from him upon the subject, and then decide the case. If he writes to us let him remember that brevity is the soul of wit in warm weather.

JEFF. DAVIS AN INCUBUS .- In discussing the umors of a Southern conspiracy to supplant Left Davis, the Charleston Mercury says:-"That President Davis is an incubus on our cause we do not doubt." "He has lost the confidence of both the army and the people, and if an election to-morrow was to come off for the Presidency we do not believe that he would get the vote of a single State." Poor Jeff.! "An incubus!" Saddled with all the deficiencies, bad management and bad luck of his Southern confederacy, he may more properly be called the great Confederate scapegoat.

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Union Sentiment Daily Increasing.

PUNISHMENT OF ASSASSINS.

Fort Morgan, at Mobile, Reported to Have Surrendered,

We have received New Orleans advices, direct, up t he 2d of June, but find very little of particular interest n them, having beretofore given a summary of affairs in that city.

from what they were about a month since, none of them advocating "secesh" principles, and the *Delia* having become a thorough Union paper. We give such excerpts from these journals as have not been heretofore pub

THE LATE ATTACK ON THE UNION PORCES NEAR

lished.

THE LATE ATTAOK ON THE UNION FORCES NEAR GRAND GULV.

[From the New Orleans Belta, May 31.]

For several days back rumors have been current in this city to the effect that our navy had suffered in a conflict up the river, and that General Williams' brigades had been badly cut up by the cost-in burning scoundrels who march under the ban or of the New York scavenger. Lovel. The facts are these:—On the 26th inst., while the forces under General Williams were descending the river, they were fired on, when off Grand Gulf, by a field battery of four guns. One man was killed and one officer slightly wounded. The gunboat Kineo then opened on the town, and the battery, with its camp, about a mile and a half in the rear-of the town, was thereby persuaded to leave. Four companies of the Fourth Wise asin regiment, under Major Hoardman, were landed to destroy the camp. These forces come up as the rebe's were leaving, guns and tents having preceded them. A few shots only were exchanged, and the pursuit was discontinued at night. One of the Union twops was wounded and several of the rebe! to ops were seen to fail. Unfortunately, the gallant and account lished sid-de-camp of General Williams, Licutonant George C. De Kay (who left his studies in Eurone to assist his country in this hour of her trial), who volunt-ored to land with Major Bardman's troops, was severely, and; it is feared, fat thy wounded, while-some distance in advance of the advanced guard. He received sover buckshat in the left arm, and five in the left side. No maniler youth has been stricken since the opening of the war. Mr. De Kay's matter resides at Newport, R. I.

[From the New Orleans Pelta, June I.]

Lieutenant De Kay. Senior Aldida Camp, on General

Newport, R. L.

[From the New Orleans Pelta, June 1.]

Lieutenant De Kay, Senter Aid-de-Camp on Genera
Widiams' staff, who was wounded on the 28th ut. a
Grand Goff, arrived in town last evening in the seame
Tenne see, and was at once convered to the hospital Hernessee, and was at once conversed to the nearmanths situation is critical; but we have conflicted in the skill of Dr. Smith and Dr. Brownell. He exhibits pationce in saffering, such only as a brave nature could exhibit. He hopes to be able one day to punish the scoundrels who assalled him in ambush. FIRING UPON SICK SOLDIERS THE PUNISHMENT

FIRING UPON SIGK SOLDIERS THE PUNISHMENT METED OUT TO THE ASSASSINS.

Four sick Union soldiers were, about the 2th day of May, fired on by concealed assassins, in the town of Houms, Louisinna; two of them were killed and the others wounded. Lieutenant Colorel Keith, of the Twenty-first indina regiment, was ordered by General Butler to take a detachment of his regiment, proceed to Houms, and mete out panishment to the offenders. They maged to escape, but the o. der relative to the destruction of Their property was carried out. It is as follows:

[From the New Orleans Deita, June 1.]

Headquarters, Peracument Twenty-pinst lim. Vois.,
Horman, La., May 16, 1862.

In compliance with an order from Major General But ler, I horeby order the following property of the partishereinafter named, destroyed by fire or otherwise, but in such a manner as not to ondanger or destroy adjacent property owned by parties not begin named said property all situated in the parish of Terreboune, to wit:—

said property all situated in the parism of Terresonate, wit:

Buildings, outbuildings, and personal property of Howard Bond, near the town of Houma. Buildings on the premises of Col. Robinson.

Property of R. Gatewood, roal and personal.

Property of Pr. Jennings. Property of N. Wood. The Cers newspaper establ shment. Parish jail.

Property of B. Cooter.

Property of Gibert Hatch. House of E. N. Dutrail.

Property of Crewel.

The parties above named, and whose property is to be destroyed, are known to be identified in a greater or less degree in the murder of two soldiers, and wounding of two others belonging to the Twenty-first regiment Indiana Volunters, on the — day of May, near Houma. The jail is destroyed because permitted to be used as a place of conlinement to one of the wounded men.

JOHN A. KRITH.

Lieutenaut Colonel Twenty-first Indiana Volunteers,

Lieutenaut Colonel Twenty-first Indiana Vol.

commanding detachment.

RASCALS ARRESTED.

[From the New Orlans Detta, June 1.]

Four more of New Orlans' choice t scoundrels are in custody. They were arrested on Saturday by the Provet Marshal's men. Their names are Engue Duprat, Robert or Bob Johnson, Veter Duprat and Ben Legesteve pair of see indrels who have long been a terror and a curse to New Orleans. These men are the leaders of thugs, the triends of aldermen, the secial compenions of every mayor who has cursed the city for ten years back, and have been supported by the profits of prestitutes, we are glad that they are in custody. We congratulate our tellow citizens of New Orleans that they are within the strong grasp of Genoral Butler. We thank the Marshal, publicly, for his promptness in castoring these four vilains. It is not harsh to call them by this name. Some of them are marderers, and expect now to expate

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 31.] The Union Association of New Orleans will hold its regular meeting this evening, the 31st inst., at haif-past five o'clock, at the Lyc sun Hall. Matters of importance will be submitted to the consideration of the meeting and all who are interested should not fail to attend.

THE SUSPENDED "BEE" RESUMES PUBLICATION.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 29:]

THE BEE.—This old established journal, after two
wocks' suspension, made its reap, earance this morning.

The following, which we find at the head of its columns,
shows on what terms the publication of the paper is resumed:— THE SUSPENDED "BEE" RESUMES PUBLICATION.

Sumed:— New ORIEAN, May 21, 1862.
To Major General Butler, Commander in Chief of the Department of the Gulf —
Gassmal—Gur article of the 16th last, in reference to cotten, was thought by you to have been "an elaborate, though covert, argument in favor of the cotton burning mob." We desire frankly to assure you you were mis-

mob." We desire frankly to assure you you were mis-taken in its tonor.

We have not intended, and do not intend, to advocate the destruction of cotton or other crops by the Southern perpie. We briese it to be a labelance and nondon muste of property, not to be tolerated by the civilized world. Very re-spectfully, your obscient servants, G.F. WRISSE & Or Upon the publication of the foregoing note the Bee may resume its publication and the business of its office. BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding. May 21, 1862.

resume its publication and the business of its office.

RENJ. P. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

May 21, 1892.

THE CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

[From the New Orients Leita, May 28.]

If anybody wishes to reatize a full grown "contrast," under the most aggravating circumstances, let him try the transition from a Northern editor's sanctum, with its numberless files of fresh exchanges and boarly telegraphic despatches, to the dusty and barren garrets designed for the same purpose, in a city cut of from intercourse with the rest of the world by the waked acts of demagogues and traitors. It is quite as difficult to get up, at this time, what would be regarded as a readable newspaper under ordinary circumstances, zs it is to find the material for a respectable dinner in this market at the present writing; but we trust that in both respects New Orienus facilities will soon be improved. With the reopening of regular communication, which must speedily follow the suppression of rebellion, the cities of the South will again come within the pale of civilization and revelve with the rest of the wild once more. It is said that the value of water is not fully known until the well is dry, but we believe that knowledge obtained in that manner is not usually sought after a second time; and, judging from all we see and hear, the little "side show," in a family way, gotten up by New Orienus to gratify the ambition of such infamous demagogues as lavis, Yancey & Co., now that it is fairly played out, will be followed by no encore. The blessings of open ports and free communication are too numerous to be sacrificed, either by caprice or madness, and it is "more in servow than in anger" that we contemiste the poor dupes of a delucion that has brought so much sufficient, to say nothing of the loss of self-respect, on so large a class. Bid none but the leaders suffer, humanity would not receive a very severe shock; but the inquities of designing and unscrupshous men often fall most severely upon the innocent. The citizens—the material of s

REPORTED SUBRENBER OF PORT MORGAN, [From the New Orleans Delta, May 31.] understand Fort Morgan, below Mobile, su d to the mortar fleet on Thursday.

dered to the mortar fleet on Thursday.

ARREST OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

[From the New Orleans Beltz, May 31.]

M. Lapeyre, President of the Louisiana State Bank, was tried on a charge of the Louisiana State Bank, was tried on a charge of the Bernard Abadie. The facts dar to be in substance as follows:—It seems that Abadie, at various times prior to the secession of the State, had deposited with the bank about \$1,000 in gold and current money. A part of this, amounting to about \$300, he drew in gold out on this, amounting to about \$300, he drew in gold out on

demned the defendant to pay to Mr. Abadie the balance of his deposit in gold or its equivalent. THE MAN WHO PULLED DOWN THE UNITED STATES

THE CASE OF W. B. MUMFORD.

The trial of this case before the Military Commission was called up yesterday, and postponed until to day. It will be remembered that Mumford is the man who tore down the United States flag which was hoisted on the Mint the day the United States forces took possession of the city.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Bank of Commerce (Jacob Barker's) is in a most lourishing condition, having continued business without interruption during the whole war.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Remains of Beauregard's Forces De moralized and Mutinous-The Country South of Corinth Stripped of Food-Suffering Among the Inhabitants, &c.

Washington, June 13, 1862.
Despatches from General Hailock, dated June 12, seven M., have been received at the War Department.

Beauregard is reported to have been at the remains of his army, on Saturday last. Spice and deserters represent the rebel army to be greatly disorganized. Mutinous and deserting regiments, which refused to serve longer, their time of enlistment having The immense destruction of valuable stores proves that the retreat was a hurried one. Half burned locomotives and cars are found in places where they would not have been left if the enemy had been making a contemplated and prepared retreat. The rebel army has stripped of food the whole country south of Corinth, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

Maxrum, June 12, 1863. The reports that the rebels have burned Vicksburg

Several gunboats and rams are starting on a rec noissance up White river.

Many families are starting North who have been wait ing months for the Union forces.

FROM FREMONT'S DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HARRISONEURG, Va., June 10, 1862. Hon. R. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-

in my despatch of yesterday I omitted to state that Colonel Cluseret's brigade, consisting of the Sixtieth Ohio and Eighth Virginia, a terwards supported by the the battle of Cross Koys by sharp skirmishing at nine o'clock in the morning. During the day they obtained foot by foot, and only withdrew at evening, when skill and gallantry displayed by Cluseret on this and fre. quent former occasions, during the pursuit in which we

ave been engaged, deserve high praise.

Respectfully, J. C. FREMONT, Major General.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Вастионя, Јапо 18, 1862. The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news. General Pettigrow, of South Carolina, who was wound-d in the neck at the battle before Richmond, and taken ner, came up this morning in charge of Lieutenant Wilson Barstow, of General Dix's staff. He is now at the Monument House, on his parole of honor. His wound EXECUTION OF A NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CONVICTED

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13, 1862. Private John McMahon, of Company F, Ninety ninth New York Volunicers, was hung to day for wilful murder at the Rip Raps, according to the sentence of the Court Martial, approved by the Commanding General. The circumstances of the case showed no mitigating facts, the prisoner having calmly and deliberately shot private Michael Dolan, of the same company and regi-ment, at the same time using the words, "God have mercy on your soul." The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of wilful murder, and the plea having been

confirmed by the Court he was sentenced to be hung. To-day, at noon, having been appointed for the execu tion by General Wool, the sentence was carried inte thing was carried out in the most exemplary manner and the prisoner died with scarcely a struggle. Up to refused to make any explanation of the object of his act, which therefore remains a secret. After hanging half an hour the corpse was out down, placed in a co

read, remitting the sentence to be shot for sleeping at their post of privates Patrick Flarity, Company F, and John-Dillon, of Company H, both of the 408th regiment.

The Currency at Norfolk

FORTARSI MONROS, June 13, 1862.

An arrangement has been made between General Viele and the banks and other corporations issuing shinredeemed on presentation at par. This step will relie

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN BROADWAY.

Man Shot Dead by His Wife-Jealous the Cause-Arrest of the Perpetrator Post Mortem Examination of the Body. A shocking affair occurred at No. 256 Broadway, thir floor, yesterday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, involving the life of Peter C. Real, a well known manufacturer of gilt braid, deing business at the above num-ber. The particulars of the affair, as communicated to our reporter last evening, are as follows:—Mr. Real, if when a young woman, named Mary Stewart, entered the workshop, and accused him of having deserted her. Some exciting language then followed be tween them, when, fluding that the workmen were listening to the conservation, they retired to the hall. Here the excited conversation was renowed, and soon the workmen were alarmed by the discharge of a pistol. Upon opening the door to ascertain the cause of the explosion, they were horrifled to find their employer lying upon the floor weltering in blood. The injured man was removed to his office, and a physician sent for; but before medical aid could be protured be

The noise of the pistol attracted the attention of the Fifth precinct police, who hastened to the spot and ar-rested Miss Stewart before she sould make her escape. Upon being brought to the Tombs the prisoner state that she was the wife of deceased, who abandoued her, and treated her in the most shameful manner. She and treated her in the most shameful manner. She made this statement in extenuation of her orime and conducted herself with considerable dignity and self-possession for one placed in such an unpreasant position. She also said that she met Rent on the Jersey City forry the day before, in company with a strange woman, and that she ace sted the latter and exposed the real character of deceased. Real refused to recognize her, and denied that any relationship existed between them; but she persisted that he was bor husband, and the lady left his company in order to avoid any unpleasant consequences.

This meeting between the abandoned wife and her husband had the effect of changing whatever love she had for him into intense hats. Burning with revenge abe went straightway to a hardware store and purchased a pistol with the view of killing deceased on the first opportunity. Yesterday morning she waited at the Jersey City ferry nearly two hours with the intention of intercepting Read as he came over to business, but somehow or other he escapes her notice and managed to reach his office unmolested.

A post mortom examination of the body, made-by Dr. Apost mortom examination of the body, made-by Dr.

Read as its best and managed to reach his office unmolested.

A post mortem examination of the body, made by Dr. Robiuson, showed that the beal entered the left breast between the irst and second ribs, one and a half inch from the median line. On opening the cavity of the thorax he found the wound passing through the upper lobe of the left lung in a downward direction, penetrating the left lung in a downward direction, penetrating the left lung in a downward direction, penetrating the left lung in a downward direction, be the left lung in a downward direction, be the left lung in a downward direction, be the fifth and sixth ribs near their articulation with the vertebral column. On making an incision through the back he found the ball and extracted it. The left carrity of the thorax was filled with coagustated blood, and the right one partially siled. Both auricles and wentifiers of the heart were empty. In the opinion of the physician death was almost testantaneous.

The only words that deceased was heard to utter after receiving the fatal wanth were—"I am killed, I am dead," Indeed, so suddes was his death that the workmen had searcely seated bion in the office when he expired. The prisoner, who is a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, informed the police that she was married to Real some four years age; that during the last six months he had treated her in the most crust manner, abandonlag her for ather woman, and leaving her up in the cold charity of the world; that he seldem returned memore them of the prisoner was the last hour at hight, sind free homes after heariness until a last hour at hight, sind free homes after heariness until a last hour at hight, sind free

quanty saye a way related in the course she has taken, and is sanguine of regaining her liberty when the matter comes up for investigation.

Corocer Collin will hold an inquest upo, the body on Real at ten o'clock this morning, when some interesting developments may be expected.